FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ng publication. Advertisers are request-
e the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
ch.
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

...g from Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant,
...HDS. Porto Rico SUGAR.
...bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
...tons Swedes and English Iron,
...do Plough Moulds.
For sale by
T. S LUTTERLOH.
—*ALSO*—
...half barrels No. 1 MACKEREL.
...ber 13, 1838. 19 3w

Notice.

...Subscribers intend to close up their busi-
...in this place, and request all persons in-
...them to settle the same immediately,
...claims against them to be presented for
...
CURTIS & MYROVER.
...13, 1838. 19t1J

Notice

...by given to all whom it may concern,
...the Subscriber will apply at the next
...the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
...for the County of Cumberland, State of
...Carolina, to be permitted to avail himself
...enefits of the Acts of Assembly for the re-
...nstrent debtors, and for his discharge,
...ered a schedule of all the *property, notes,*
...*or judgments* belonging to or due him,
...erk's Office of said Court
JAMES MAHONEY.
...eville, Nov. 14, 1838. 19tf

DAVID SHAW,
...nfectioner and Grocer,
...just received a fresh and general supply
...the following articles, which he offers low
...viz:—

...ll Almonds,	Hair Powder and Gum Camphor,
...ts and Filberts,	Windsor, Rose and Bar Soap,
...p Bunch Raisins,	Lucifer Matches and Po matum,
...in whole, half ...arter boxes,	Rose & Cologne Water,
...rackers,	Oil of Lemon and Pep permint do,
...'s Water do.,	Oil of Cinnamon and Es sence of Peppermint,
...gar and Teas,	British Oil & Bears' do,
...ed,	Macassar Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.
...Brown Sugar,	A large assortment of
...Scotch Barley,	CORDIALS,
...Herrings,	Port Wine, Madeira do,
...Ground Ginger,	Good Sherry Wine,
...d Cloves,	Cognac Brandy,
...nd Citron,	Jamaica Rum,
...nd Nutmegs,	Holland Gin, &c.
...and Seidlitz ...ers,	Turner & Hughes' AL MANAC, and a gene ral assortment of super ior TOYS, &c.
...d Saltpetre,	
...Alspice & East ...Ginger,	
...SPANISH CI ...,	
...by Snuff, do,	

...B. Country Merchants and others ...to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, whe...Wholesale or Retail, will find it to their ...e to call. The assortment on hand is ...d extensive, and consists of all the articles ...ept in his line. Wholesale price of Can...2 cents per lb; Retail 40 cents.
...eville, Nov. 14, 1838 19 6w

...al Estate at Auction.
...STORE IN MARKET SQUARE.
...ue of a Deed of Trust, made by W. S. ...s, on the 23d March, 1836, I will sell at ...uction, on Monday the 3d day of Decem...8, at the Market House, the Lot on the ...est corner of Market Square, on which ...a two story Brick Store and other im...s, now occupied by J. B. Marsh;—a ...Stand for business.
...at sale. By order of
E. L. WINSLOW, Trustee.
WILLKINGS, Auct'r.
...ber 14. 19ts

...uggy and Harness.
...received from Philadelphia, by Steamer ...n Plant, an elegant new BUGGY and ...SS, running on four wheels, and for sale
C. J. ORRELL.
...mber 12, 1838 19tf

Notice.
...EWARN all persons from trading for or ...ing a certain Note, given by me and ...ies to Mary McRae, as it can be proven ...property sold to me by her was not sound ...my possession and previous thereto The ...e was given in March, 1838, and will ...5th November, 1838
DANIEL HENDERSON.
...ood County, Nov. 9, 1838. 19 3w

...te of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
...*Court of Equity, Fall Term*, 1838.
...Hemby and wife Louisa, Benjamin K. ...and wife Lucretia, Andrew Polk, William ...Brown, Joel McLendon, Ellis Caraway, ...Little and James Boggan,
Against
...ther and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and ...ah, Laban Caraway, William T Cara...Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S Caraway, ...Caraway and John Caraway
...ON FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
...ring to the satisfaction of the Court, that ...ne named Defendants, Moses Barber ...Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, ...raway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. ...Edwin S Caraway, Taylor Caraway and ...away, reside beyond the limits of this ...is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That ...to be made in the Fayetteville Observer ...ecessive weeks, for said Defendants to ...ppear before the Honorable the Judge of ...Court of Equity, to be held for the Coun..., at the Court House in Wadesborough, ...d Monday of March next, then and there ...cause, if any they have, why the prayer ...titioners should not be granted, otherwise ...pro confesso will be taken, and the ...and ex parte as to them
...n, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Mas...our said Court of Equity, at Office, in ...ough, the 2d Monday of September, A. ...and in the 63d year of American Inde...e.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY
Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.
Stephen H. Gaddy and wife Mary, John G. Allen and wife Nancy, Young H. Allen and others,
Against
William Caldwell and wife Jane, and Ruth Huie.
PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants, Wm. Caldwell and Jane his wife, and Ruth Huie, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause be heard ex parte as to them

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence
[19] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY
Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.
Jeremiah Henry,
versus } *Original Bill*
Joseph A. Liles and Elijah Liles

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph A Liles, one of the Defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Joseph A. Liles to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and of American Independence the 63d year.
[19] WM E. TROY. *C. M E.*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Sattinets and Vestings.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, black and brown Goats' hair Camlet, Vesting, Silk Velvet, Bombazines, Trimmings, &c , of the best quality, which will be sold at a small advance

He still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, and those who favor him with their work shall have it done in a neat and fashionable style.
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
November 7, 1838. 18 4w

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,
Consisting in part of—
Prime Porto Rico and St Croix SUGARS,
Rio and Java COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump Sugars,
Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
Molasses, Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English bar, band and rod Iron,
Castings, Nails, Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Bale Rope & Cotton Bagging, Lead & Shot,
Sole and Harness Leather, Shoes,
10 casks and 20 boxes Cheese,
Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Madeira and Teneriffe Wines,
All of which will be sold low for CASH or Country Produce.
Fayetteville, Nov 6, 1838. 18 6w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery, &c.
ALSO, a general assortment of
GROCERIES.
Consisting in part of—
10 HHDS SUGAR
50 Bags Rio COFFEE
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES
100 kegs NAILS assorted
12 casks prime CHEESE
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c
—ALSO—
100 cases SHOES and HATS,
Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by
NOTT & STARR.
October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glass & China-ware,
Together with a General Assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Also, a Large and General Assortment of
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce*, or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves
G. B ATKINS.
Foot of Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty a hale bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth..., &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.
ABRAM BAKER
March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 15, 1838. 6tf

WHOLESALE STORE.
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his Stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts; French and English Merinos, (all colours;) Circassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and Gauze do ; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk Handkerchiefs; Serges; Finizio's Sewing Silk; Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia, Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Tickings; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.; Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest style. As these Goods were bought principally with Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, the Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell them at the lowest market prices.
E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Duplex, Lepine and Plain
Watches,
Of various qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c ; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices.
WARREN PRIOR.
October 17, 1838. 15tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

LANDS AND MILLS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined to close all his business in this place, offers for sale his LOT in town, and will divide it in two or three Lots to suit purchasers. It contains one acre, and would be large enough to make three building lots.—Also, the Tobacco Factory Lots, with a good house thereon, and store house and lot in Campbellton, within four feet of the rail road. Also, a Store and large Warehouse in Fayetteville, on Person street. Also, my right and title to the Beaver Creek Mill, containing twenty-six hundred acres of Land. Also, my Mill and about four thousand acres of Land on Carver's Creek. There is upwards of 200 acres of cleared Land, with a good house, large barn, and three other houses upon it. Said Land is believed to be among the best Corn Land in the sand hills. There is 5 to 600 acres of said Land which can be cleared, and is little inferior to any on Cape Fear River,—a large quanity of which is as well timbered as any Land in the county. It will be sold in separate tracts or all together to suit purchasers. Together with all my stock of Cattle, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs; two Wagons; a first rate Timber Wagon; all my Household Furniture; Pew No. 22 in the Presbyterian Church; Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Farming Utensils. All or any part of the above property will be sold at Private Sale until about the 1st of January next, at which time due notice will be given of the day when all will be sold at Public Auction.

I have, also, 100,000 feet of Pine Lumber, consisting of Quarter Boards, Wide do. and Scantling, 5,000 feet of Oak Plank and Sweet Gum Boards, and can furnish Pine, Oak, Sweet Gum, Poplar and Cypress to any bill till the above described Sale.
MICHAEL McGARY.
October 3, 1838. 13 ts

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.
JESSE SOWELL.
Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

Interesting to Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Academy at Bennettsville, Marlborough, S. Carolina, will be vacant at the close of the present session. This institution consists of a Male and Female Department, which the Trustees are desirous of filling with appropriate and well qualified Teachers. The Teacher in the Male department must be competent to teach the various branches usually taught in the best Academies, and the Teacher of the Female department the branches of an accomplished female education. Applicants are requested to present their applications with as little delay as practicable. They will be received until the 10th December next, when the election will be made. All communications on the subject to be addressed to Rev. Campbell Stubbs, President of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES C. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*
October 24, 1838. 17-t10D

Mrs. Henderson

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has returned to her former residence on Maiden Lane, where she will be thankful for a continuance of the patronage she has so long enjoyed in this community, and for which she takes this occasion to return her sincere thanks.
November 3, 1838. 18-3wpd

Notice.

THE Subscriber will offer at Private Sale, 260 acres of LAND, lying in the County of Robeson, situated 23 miles South of Fayetteville, and 6 miles West of Cape Fear River Said Land is as well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton as any in this section of country. There is also a Dwelling House with Out Houses attached It is very handy to Mr Lloyd's Mills, and I have no doubt to any person desirous to embark in the Lumber and Timber business, the purchase of it might prove a money making speculation. A further description is unnecessary. Call and suit yourselves.
JOSEPH MUSSELWHITE.
October 27, 1838. 18-6w

☞ All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at the shortest notice, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

To Messrs. D. A. Cushman & Co., R. Kingsland & Co., D & A Wesson & Co., Spear & Patton, Smith, Wright, Lyon & Co., *Merchants of the City of New York:*

GENTLEMEN: Take notice that we having been arrested on a ca sa at the instance of D. A. Cushman & Co., of the City of New York, will appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, State of North Carolina, on the first Monday in December next, and then and there move to be permitted to take the oath of insolvency, made for the relief of honest debtors, and to be discharged from custody.
ENOCH S. JORDAN, and
ELIJAH SUGG,
Partners trading under the style and firm of Jordan & Sugg.
Montgomery C'ty, N. C., Nov. 2, 1838.—18tt.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
October 17, 1838. 15tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE Subscriber expects to visit Fayetteville and other places in North Carolina, during the month of November or sooner, and wishing to procure some *good* house Servants, a Cook, Blacksmith, and field hands, of *good character, for his own use*, requests any one having such to dispose of to make it known, terms, &c to E. J. Hale, Esq., of Fayetteville, or
SAM'L P. ASHE,
Wesley, Tennessee.
August 18, 1838. 16tf

Lumber and Timber.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington.—They have a large Wharf and the best Timber Pen in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may trust the management of their Produce to them.
MILES COSTIN & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838. 16-3m

Just received per Cotton Plant,

12 CASKS CHEESE,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞ The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season. S. W. T.
October 17, 1838. 15tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.
W. McL. McKAY.
October 9, 1838. 14tf

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
June 19, 1838. 98tf

Lumber & Timber Agency.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, N. C., offers his services to the public to attend to the sale of any TIMBER, LUMBER, or other Produce. He will give the best references or security for the fulfilment of any business that he may be favoured with.
A. G. JACKSON.
October 30, 1838. 17 3w

References.—Jonathan Evans, Esq , Col. Stephen Hollingsworth, William E. Carver, Arthur Melvin, James R. Gee, Alfred Jackson, Esq.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
February 14, 1838 80tf.

HORSE for sale.

A YOUNG HORSE, free from fault or trick, and perfectly gentle in harness, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

Mr. Biddle and the Government.—We examined last Wednesday's "Standard" very closely, to see whether its Editor would inform the readers thereof, that the Government now employs Biddle's Bank as the fiscal Agent of the Government. But *mum* is the word. The "Standard" has so often denounced the paper of the United States Bank, as worthless—so much so, in one instance, as to assert, on the authority of a letter writer, that "it would not buy horse buckets in New York"—that we think it incumbent on the Editor to disabuse his readers on the subject.—*Raleigh Register.*

A correspondence between a Yankee school-master in Mississippi, and his mother in Maine:

May 15, 1838.
Dear son—Come home. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Your affectionate mother, till death.
July 4th, 1838
Dear mother—I went. Come here. A setting hen never gets fat. Your dutiful and obedient son.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

A LIVE MERMAID, AND NO MISTAKE.

A prodigious excitement prevails in Ireland, especially in the North, in consequence of an *actual living Mermaid*, which was recently caught in a salmon net at Honneraw Point, in the county of Donegal. There can be no mistake in this fact, as five or six papers corroborate it in the important points; but the "Derry Sentinel" and the "Fermanagh Journal" are the most enthusiastic and particular in their descriptions. The first announcement appeared in the Sentinel, as follows:

A Mermaid, and no mistake.—A very general disbelief in the existence of the Mermaid is likely to receive a severe shock, from the truth of the following statement: A creature in every respect answering the usual description of the "sea woman," was caught lately in the salmon nets at Honneraw Point, near Fahan, county Donegal. She is at present under the protection of a gentleman of that neighborhood, who has kindly permitted the country people, who are flocking in hundreds about the place, to "see and believe."

The members of the Londonderry Natural History Society, we understand, are to investigate this extraordinary phenomenon, for the purpose of sending an immediate report of their observations to the British Association, sitting at Newcastle.—We understand that, if the novel monster should survive the sudden change in her situation, she will be sent to Viscount Melbourne as a present to the Queen; if not, the body will be preserved in spirits, and will grace the now forming museum of our local Society. A minute description shall be given in our next.

The effect of this notice was, that at least a fourth of all the inhabitants of Derry, who could afford the expense, proceeded in a body to Honneraw, where they were admitted to an inspection of the singular creature, which is thus described in the Fermanagh Journal:

The Mermaid.—This is certainly a *sea woman*, and has such an expression of *intelligence* in its countenance, that we are absolutely inclined to believe that it is a creature of *reason*, rather than of *instinct*. We do not mean to insinuate that it has any notion of abstract ideas; but the fact is, that there is an appearance of confusion about it that would seem to indicate sentiments of shame, fear, and supplication. It weighs about seventy pounds, and is altogether *human* in its *outward* organization from the head to the navel, when the fins begin to develop itself, and the remainder is formed very like the extremity of a large dolphin. The skin of the breast is a whitish brown; the eyes are black, and the nose purely aqueline; and its eyebrows, lips, and chin are models for a sculptor; the hair is long and thick, and the creature's principal amusement seems to be to stroke it downward with her webbed, but otherwise perfect fingers.

It looks to be twelve or fourteen years old, and regards people, occasionally, as if it had an *inclination to speak;* and we are solemnly of opinion that, when in its native element, it makes its wishes known through the medium of its tongue. Altogether, indeed, it is the most singular being we ever witnessed, and excites feelings in the breasts of beholders, at least as much akin to awe as to curiosity. Can it have a soul and be an accountable creature? At all events, we shall examine it closely this week, and report particulars.

We shall look with great anxiety for our next files of Irish papers, on the receipt of which we trust to be able to furnish the readers of The Examiner with some fuller information in relation to this surprising phenomenon.

Eclipse of 1806.—The following description of the great eclipse of June, 1806, is from the pen of Mr. Thomas, editor of the Cincinnati Post:

"It was our happiness to be at Providence (R. I.) when the total eclipse of June, 1806, took place. The day was perfectly bright—the phenomenon commenced between eleven and twelve o'clock, and, after the sun became totally obscured, it remained so for more than half an hour. Its operation upon animated Nature was truly and awfully sublime. The birds flew about in every direction, in evident distress and terror; the domestic fowls ran about in all directions, cackling as in a fright. Horses galloped round their pastures neighing; while the horned cattle, which seemed more affrighted than the rest, tore up the earth with their horns and feet in madness. All this uproar was followed by the silence of midnight. When the eclipse was complete, the birds retired to their resting places, the fowls to their roosts, the horses to their stalls, and the cattle to their mangers, while the stars shone forth in their beauty, and all was still. When the sun began to reappear, a large number of musicians, students of Brown's University, assembled upon the terrace of the college, and struck up Milton's Hymn on Light. The effect was altogether sublime and beautiful. Nothing that ever met our eye, or ear, before or since, equal to it."

Portrait of the Loco Foco Party by a Master!—The editor of the Globe has drawn a portrait of a party now in this country.—We copy it, for it evidences an intimate acquaintance with the art of painting, and a deep knowledge of the subject he is portraying. Every body will recognise the features, and the artiste is, therefore, spared the trouble of writing under it—"*This is Loco Focoism.*" Here's the picture:—

"It makes obloquy and calumny supply the place of argument and fact. No longer able to carry its men and measures by means which have some show, at least, of fairness, it practises and avows a system of unblushing fraud. Its conduct lately is calculated to arouse the fears of every man who feels attached to our free institutions. It no longer confines itself to the ordinary means and weapons of political warfare. It attacks the very gurantees and bulwarks of freedom. It vitiates the contents of the ballot box; it alters the election returns; it expunges with a stroke of the pen, the almost entire delegation of a State. If such things can be practised with impunity, the days of American liberty are numbered."

At Nacogdoches a few weeks ago, a man named Vann, a blacksmith, having taken offence at some remarks of Judge —— of that place, attacked him with a gun in his hand. The Judge attempted to wrest the gun from him, but finding himself in imminent danger, laid his assailant dead with a knife.

New Jersey.—A splendid display of fireworks was made, and one hundred guns fired, from Bergen Heights, on Saturday last, by the Whigs of New Jersey, in the celebration of their having elected the entire Congressional ticket, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

WHY VIRGINIA SHOULD ENTER UPON THE SILK CULTURE.

We make the following extract from a long treatise on Silk Culture in the Farmers' Register. It is a brief view of the advantages Virginia has over her Northern sister States in the culture of Silk:

We do not pretend to estimate, nor even to have any correct idea of the profits to be derived from making silk. Those who are willing to trust to such conjectural estimates may find them in sundry publications issued in the States North of Virginia. But without discussing the claims of any such estimates to be trusted, and without deciding whether the nett profit may be $300 per acre, (which some estimates make out,) or the tenth of that amount, (which might satisfy most cultivators here,)—*of this conclusion we are perfectly sure*, THAT WHATEVER MAY BE THE PROFIT OF SILK CULTURE NORTH OF PHILADELPHIA, MUCH MORE PROFIT MAY BE OBTAINED IN VIRGINIA. And the grounds from which this conclusion is deduced are such as will scarcely be denied or questioned.

The first superior advantage possessed by Virginia is in the warmer climate, which is more suitable to the silk worms, and far more suitable to the early, long continued, and luxuriant growth of the mulberry trees, and especially the multicaulis mulberry, which greatly prefers our southern climate.

Secondly, millions of acres of land worn down by tillage, but still very suitable for bearing mulberry trees, (and which would necessarily be improved by the general system of silk culture,) may be devoted to this growth; which land is worth nothing to the proprietors, and would not sell for more than $2 to $4 the acre. Yet land, equally poor and unproductive, at first, in New England, if obtained for this purpose, would scarcely cost less than $20 the acre; perhaps a much larger amount.

Thirdly, the labor required for feeding silk-worms, (which is elsewhere one of the most important parts of the expense,) would cost very little on most farms in Virginia. There are very few farms, on which there are not some slaves who are too young, or too old, or otherwise too infirm, for any common labor, and who, therefore, do nothing, and are a dead expense in their maintenance. These, now worthless and expensive consumers, would be precisely suited, and perfectly competent to perform all the labors of a silk establishment, under the direction of an intelligent and careful conductor, male or female. Indeed in many cases, without any hired superviser, a farmer's industrious wife, with her before useless slaves, might make a crop of cocoons that would sell for half as much money as her husband's surplus grain crop.

Either of these three advantages over northern silk culture is very great; and, all combined, can scarcely be less than equal to the production of a double net profit. But it must not be forgotten, that to insure this (or even any) profit, there must be applied to these superior advantages, the enterprise, industry, watchfulness and perseverence, which our northern brethren exercise in all their undertakings and employments, and which requisites for success are generally and deplorably wanting in the southern States.

Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly hope that the now prevailing trading demand for multicaulis mulberry plants, and mania for speculation, may have the good effect of establishing silk culture, as well as mulberry culture, in the south; and that the solid and certain, though moderate profits of the business, may not be scorned and rejected, as soon as the sales of multicaulis plants come down to a fair price, or cease entirely for want of buyers.

We would add a word to the practiced views of the well informed Editor of the Register. He says our lands would be necessarily improved by the general system of silk culture; and we would add by the extensive cultivation of the Chinese Mulberry, particularly. We have not seen the fact noticed by any one; but we are convinced of it by a series of experiments and results closely observed by one of our citizens. They show, beyond doubt, that the tree must draw largely upon the surrounding atmosphere for nutrition; and that it requires very little from the soil, as it grows luxuriantly in the poorest. There is a lot in this vicinity which a few years ago, was as poor as the poorest land you could find. It now exhibits the most rich and productive soil; and the change is wrought by the constant cultivation of the mulberry, and that alone. Its fertilizing foliage dropping annually, has done it all.—*Rich. Compiler.*

Death of a Giraffe.—We find in the N. York Era of yesterday, the subjoined statement of the death of the male Giraffe.

"The beautiful male Giraffe recently arrived in this city from Alexandria, Egypt, died suddenly yesterday morning, immediately after feeding, without exhibiting any previous illness. This is the only male Giraffe ever brought to the country: and its loss, perhaps, will not be replaced for many years to come. It was several feet taller than the females exhibited previously, and enjoyed the greatest apparent health up to the moment of its death. It is supposed that poison had been administered to the animal, and several medical gentlemen were yesterday engaged in analysing the contents of its stomach. The result we have not learned. It is to be hoped, if such has been the case, that the wretch who could have the baseness to wantonly destroy such a noble creature may be ferreted out and brought to punishment.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer notices an error common among justices of the peace, of recording oaths as having been made on the "Holy Evangelists"—instead of the "Holy Evangely."—The oaths should be made on the living, not on the dead. The Evangelists are dead, whilst their record, the Evangely, lives and is imperishable.

Proverbs.—1. If a man cheat thee once, shame on him: if he cheat thee twice, shame on thee.

2. If a man deceives thee, trust him not again: if he insults thee go away from him; and if he strikes thee *thrash him like blazes!*

3. If you have lost your credit be industrious and honest and you will gain it.

4. If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest, and frugal; and you will acquire more.

5. If you are persecuted regard it not, but beware of *prosecution.*

6. If people tell *lies* on thee, regard them not; but have a care to thy actions lest they tell the *truth* on thee.

7. If thou art poor be honest, and if thou art rich be charitable.

8. If you are a drunkard, quit your drunken habits—if you are a sober man remain such.

9. If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not—*get one immediately.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

No. 15.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring: The Wilmington and Roanoke rail road being finished, the Raleigh and Gaston road being also completed, and the road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin being added to them, (all of which may be accomplished before the meeting of our Assemoly in 1840, (unless there is a great lack of spirit in our Assembly of 1838.) we shall then have in operation 315 miles of Rail way in North Carolina!! The Wilmington road about 160 miles. The Raleigh road about 85 miles. The Fayetteville or Western road about 70 miles!

These will suffice to show in a short time whether it is wise to go on further. The friends of improvement believe that the result will be favorable; but why not let the experiment work a few years and allow the people to *see for themselves* whether it be so or no'. It will be dangerous to advance further in the construction of *Rail* roads before we stop to learn by experience their value and their effects upon the public prosperity. But I do not suppose that these roads are to complete our system. Nor would I maintain that position. I do not wish to chill the spirit of enterprize and improvement in our State, by expressing any doubts of the success of these roads or any of them. Not at all. Yet I say that prudence dictates the *policy* of pausing long enough to obtain the benefits of *experience*. A wise caution against the creation of a large State-debt, requires that our State shall not launch out upon every conjecture into an extravagant and too hasty extension of the rail road policy.

Don't tell me that the policy has been tested elsewhere, and that it is timidity or a want of patriotic zeal to halt a moment.

Without debating the point whether this policy has in fact been *fully* tested, I am content to answer that *North Carolina* has not yet tested it—our *people* have not yet had a chance to see and to feel its benefits. Why not wait awnile and let them do so? There need be no fear of their determination. If the fruits of the system are good they will not reject it. If we are destined to meet with disappointment we shall be comforted in the recollection that our plans were cautious and prudent. Besides, it is too common a fault to *overdo* every thing, and we certainly overlook the gifts of heaven which we might successfully *improve*. For example, there is danger that under the mania for rail roads we shall overlook our *rivers* and other useful modes and channels of trade and interest. Why not try one and yet not neglect the others?

A *Rail road* cannot be built to every man's farm, and there is some lines of TURNPIKE indispensable to our system of improvement,—cheaper and better for some sections than rail roads are—and a part of one of our Rivers (if no other) which the State ought to notice, and if possible improve.

1st. As to the *River Neuse*. In the time of a past rage for *navigation* all our rivers were given away to *corporations*—why shall they *not* be taken back again from those companies which have ceased to exercise their powers, except to intimidate the owners of fish traps and bridges. Especially why not divest the old Neuse navigation company of its nominal existence? They never *attempted* much, and they never *performed* any thing on that stream towards improving its navigation. Not even have they furnished us with any satisfactory survey of it! Owing to this total neglect of their obligations we have no information that is as accurate as it ought to be. Such information is particularly desirable as to certain parts of the river. But we are not without some general knowledge of important facts on this subject. Any way we know this—That from Waynesborough to Newbern boat navigation is practicable on Neuse River half the year, particularly in the winter season. The opinion is general among intelligent men of that section of the State, that by judicious means a navigation for small *steam boats* is attainable over that section of the river. Why not have it surveyed and examined? Why not make an appropriation to be expended in clearing out and otherwise improving this river, *if upon such examination it is certain to do good?* I know there are prejudices against River improvements, but they proceed from previous vain attempts to do every thing at once, and deceptions about the expense, which were practised at one time to gain over a *majority* of *votes*. That prejudice has been fostered by other causes which cannot be stated without launching forth into a sea of *politics*—county politics—party politics—and all sorts of politics! But what is a public man worth if he will not venture upon the cause of the public good, because it may chance to rouse up some old excitement? What is a man's profession of republicanism worth if he has no confidence in the people's capacity to see their best good, although at a former time it may have been hidden by a cloud of prejudice? How is he qualified to serve the Republic who withholds his advocacy of truth for fear it might create some danger to his popularity? To one who really labors for the interest of the Republic, the path of RIGHT will be the path of DUTY.

I do not affirm that it is certain there will be any great results attained by directing attention to Neuse river. It is, however, worthy of *investigation*. That River is capable of being made a useful channel of trade. It will cost very little to demonstrate that it is or is not worthy of the attempt. And one thing is certain, *that there is not a stream of like size and importance in any old State of the Union, which is not teeming with trade and covered with steam boats during the season for carrying to market the products of their farms and work shops.*

There is one other consideration connected with this topic that addresses itself mightily to the justice of North Carolina. Since the Constitution was formed in 1776, even when the log rolling system prevailed to an injurious extent, the patronage of the State never reached Neuse river. True a small subscription was made in the *Neuse river navigation company*, but that concern, somehow, fell into the hands of *Mr. De Lacy*, and the subscription was not paid, (wisely enough I admit.)

A rich section and a large extent of country is here watered by a noble stream that is susceptible of improvement, and it may be done (I have no doubt) at a comparatively small expense, and still *heretofore nothing* has been done. No wonder that public spirit languishes and enterprize is dead among a large proportion of that people! No demand is made for millions—no splendid project is proposed to tempt ambition's pursuit of it; but a respectable portion of real North Carolina farmers are in a condition where no easy access to market is afforded, and where it is not difficult to provide the means of transportation down the river to Newbern or up the river to Waynesborough, and it would seem to be just, politic, and necessary to examine whether they shall be aided? They have not solicited it—they have not petitioned for it—but as it is the *general interest* to bring this important section into our State system at an early day, so the duty of every citizen corresponds with his right to urge it upon the Assembly. Let there be an investigation, and if that investigation shows that the work is practicable by a reasonable expenditure, it is clear that it ought to be undertaken by the *State*.—Let us have no more surrenders by North Carolina of her rivers to private corporations, no more transfers of the great *natural highways* of trade to associated companies of individuals.

These suggestions are thrown out with unaffected diffidence. The means of attaining particular intelligence are not accessible, but from that general knowledge which can be got the subject appears worthy of peculiar notice. It will no doubt receive it at the hands of those who represent that section, and their better acquaintance with facts will confirm the truth of these impressions, or correct the error that this essay might otherwise be the means of disseminating.

And why may we not also construct a TURNPIKE from Raleigh to the *Mountains*—and keeping near the middle of the State, direct it to pass through or near to all the county towns of the counties in its route? This might be carried as far East as Waynesborough, where it would meet the *Steam Boat* navigation of Neuse river, and connect with the Wilmington road at the same point. By the time it reached Salisbury we should see the enterprize of our counties and our citizens roused to build lateral roads from proper points to intersect the Fayetteville and Yadkin road on the South side of our State, and thereby contribute to the importance of that road. These lateral roads would be so many *ribs* in the system, and after a few years they might be extended by individuals and counties to the Roanoke river on the North side of the State, giving and receiving benefit from the main central road—the *back bone* as it were of a system. All this cannot be done at once. These works cannot be spoken into existence, but if the *system* is a good one—if no one is prepared to offer a better, what is there to prevent our adopting it? It will be noticed that the details are made to correspond with the *primary* duty of our *State* already insisted upon, and that they do not conflict with the policy and plans already adopted, and that an eye is constantly kept to *economy*.

A TURNPIKE road can be made in North Carolina for an average cost of 1200 dollars per mile. It is the opinion of men better informed than I am that this estimate is too large, but let it be otherwise. Then it will *cost* the State 66,000 dollars to make the road from Raleigh to Waynesborough. That will connect the Raleigh and Gaston road and the seat of Government with the Wilmington road. At the same rate of expense the road from Raleigh to Salisbury will cost about 135,000 dollars. So the aggregate cost of a turnpike from Salisbury to Neuse river at Waynesborough will be 221,000 dollars—and it can be extended to the mountains at the same or a lesser rate of cost. Put the cost higher! allow that it will cost 2,150 dollars per mile! still the aggregate expense will be under 400,000 dollars. Tolls might be collected on the road at a rate sufficient to pay the interest and keep up the repairs, and whilst the public prosperity would be greatly promoted, the interest of every individual planter within 20 miles of the TURNPIKE would be enhanced. Indeed after it reached 50 miles above Raleigh the benefit to the producing classes would be equal to 10 per cent. on the price of their yearly products. For the lesser farms it would make markets at their county towns, and open a field for mechanical labor at all the villages in its route.

It has been suggested that as soon as the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road is completed it might be expedient to run a *turnpike* across the State in the county of Wilkes, &c. How that may be we cannot so well determine at this time. It would be wiser to test the respective merits of rail roads and turnpikes, and adopt whichsoever our experience shows is the better plan for pushing the *State improvement* into the country West and North of the Yadkin and of Salisbury. Before we have had the advantage of that experience it is unwise to choose between them. *One or the other will unquestionably be done!*

In stating the reasons for going on with our system of improvements adopted in 1836, I have proved the wisdom of those laws which were passed by the General Assembly of that year, as I promised to do, and so my pledge to the public is redeemed. I do not now pursue inquiry into the laws passed for draining our swamp lands, as I have no doubt a report will be laid before the Assembly on that subject more satisfactory than any thing I can say. If we shall be disappointed in that, I will not forget that the people have a right to know, in a form they all understand, the progress made in this branch of their affairs. The last report of Mr. Shaw is a very good one. I had intended to condense it into a plain essay, free of all technicalities, but we may hope it will be done by the *board* in their report. True Mr. Shaw's report is less technical than common, and there are many things to be learned from it by the plainest mind—but it would be better to lay before the public a paper that every body will understand, and it is the duty of the Literary Board to do it. If they think otherwise, I will hereafter make the attempt myself.

The ability of the State to proceed upon the system proposed in these essays is unquestionable. The state of her finances is before the people, and the Assembly must soon have the subject before them. They *can do something* for the cause of State improvement *if they choose*, and should it at any time in the progress of affairs be necessary, I will exhibit to the people in more detail, the perfect *ability* of the State to do even more than has been herein proposed.

In conclusion, allow me to invite an inspection of the map of North Carolina. Trace on it the line of the *Wilmington* road to Roanoke—mark down the line of the *Raleigh & Gaston* road—then mark down the rail way from *Fayetteville* to Yadkin—then follow the track of a turnpike from Waynesborough to Raleigh and thence on to Salisbury, and pursue the river Neuse to *Newbern*, and see if there be any other practicable system by which so much can be done with the same means—whether in fact there is any other plan that is superior to this one for *improving North Carolina*.—By extending this system hereafter by cross roads (turnpikes) from the main turnpike to the Fayetteville rail way, and proceeding further and further West, the work may be carried on *surely—economically* and *without burthening* the people.—*System* is indispensable to success—it is necessary to prevent extravagance, it is necessary to command the confidence of the people. And let the friends of internal improvement constantly bear in mind, that public opinion will not uphold splendid schemes, and an extravagant outlay upon public credit—but it will approve a cautious and systematic plan of *internal improvement*. It will not and it ought not to endure the introduction into our councils of "log rolling" appropriations for separate and scattered works nor the application of *State money* to construct works for the aggrandizement of *other States*.

MENTOR.

P. S.—This is my concluding essay for the present. I say for the present; hoping that the Assembly of 1838 may do something for me to defend. I will persevere in the task of keeping the minds of our people to *State affairs*. If nothing or worse than nothing is done, your readers will find me hereafter as ready to censure as they have seen me heretofore diligent in defending. There are other topics connected with our State policy on which I wished to throw out some suggestions, but the Assembly will be in session before this essay can be published in its turn (as I send three of them together) and I must not incur the censure of interfering with their deliberations. Only one therefore will I now refer to: The rail road charters were granted before the State became a proprietor of stock in any of them, and the *companies* are in every case permitted to borrow money. *Is it prudent or proper to suffer any company to exercise such a power after the State has become a partner!* It seems to me a dangerous privilege unless it can be limited by very narrow boundaries.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.

MENTOR.

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,

Under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey.

ACADEMIC YEAR consists of *two Sessions* of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

The School is divided into two general divisions or *Classes*.

The *Second Class* attends to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, and Elementary Geography.

From these studies the Pupil passes into the *First Class*, and proceeds through a course of liberal Study in Literature and Science.

TERMS.

Second Class,	$8 per	Session.
First Class,	16 "	"
French Language,	10 "	"
Admission to conversation class in French,	2 "	"
Others not members of the School,	4 "	"
Music on the Piano,	25 "	"
" " Organ,	25 "	"
" " Guitar,		
Use of the Piano,	3 "	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 "	"

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Tuition is charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.

A fee of $1 each admits the Chemistry Class to Rev. Mr. Colton's course of Lectures.

Parents will be aided in placing their daughters to Board by application to Judge Potter, Mr. Leete, Mr. McNeill, or to the Principal.

November 20, 1838. 16tf

$100 REWARD

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my Negro man by the name of BOB, and the white man that decoyed him off; or I will give fifty dollars for either of their apprehensions and delivery to me. The white man that I believe decoyed off my man Bob, is by name, (as he called himself) Harris; he is about six feet high, dark hair, and rather squint eyed, when talking shows his upper teeth very much, his fore teeth very broad; he stated that he was raised at the north, and talks very broad, and is rather stoop shouldered and slender built, long armed, long hands, and quite long fingers; he has been engaged in working on the State Rail Road when my hands were engaged in the same business, and Harris and my negro man Bob both left that place on Sunday night, the 21st October. Harris tried several other Negroes, and promised half of what he could make by selling them, and their freedom in the end. He told them that he would sell them in every town they passed, and steal them again, and then take water and make their escape. My man Bob that he carried off, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, and slow spoken, has a fleshy, soft hand for a negro that labors, he can read very well, and can write a tolerable smart hand, one of his eyes appears to be smaller than the other, he is tolerable black, and very broad across his shoulders, and has a down look. Any information respecting either or both, will be thankfully received. My residence is in Gwinnett co. Geo. 8 miles below Lawrenceville. It is supposed they will take water, and go from one town to another, from Augusta on to the north.

DUDLEY BONDS.

Nov. 19, 1838. 20-4w.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1838.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 19.

Dear Sir: The House of Commons organized this afternoon by the appointment of W. A. Graham as Speaker, Charles Manly, Chief Clerk, and E. B. Freeman as Clerk Assistant. Mr. Graham was elected on the first balloting,—Graham 61, Hoke of Lincoln, (V. B.) 40.

In the Senate, two ineffectual ballotings for Speaker. Joyner, of Halifax, (Whig.) and Wilson, of Edgecombe, (V. B.) in nomination—22 to 22. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow. White, of Anson, Foy, of Carteret and Jones, Speed, of Gates and Chowan, (Whigs!!!) and Etheridge, of Camden and Currituck, (V. B.) *absent*. *Carson, of Rutherford, voted for Wilson*. He was the only State Rights man that *bolted*. Rayner, (Whig.) was offered to be run by the Vans, and *refused!*

☞ *See Postscript.*

The Lyceum.—An introductory Lecture was delivered before a full assembly at the Session House of the Presbyterian Church last Wednesday evening. The subject was the promotion of character, considered under four particulars. The style was chaste, and the subject was illustrated by great clearness of reasoning, and by an allusion to many striking facts from ancient and modern history. The whole performance was characterized by such purity of moral sentiment, as could not fail to meet the approbation of the most fastidious critic.

The next Lecture was appointed for Tuesday evening next,—but is unavoidably postponed to a future day.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York.—The exact result in New York is as follows:—For Congress, 21 Whigs, 19 Vans. Last election, 10 Whigs, 30 Vans. Four Whig candidates were defeated this year by less than 100 votes.

For the State Senate, parties stand 14 Whigs, 18 Vans. Of the eight Senators chosen this year, the Whigs have elected five.

The House of Assembly will stand, 82 Whigs to 46 Vans. Whig majority on joint ballot, 32. This secures the re-election of Mr. Tallmadge to the U. S. Senate.

The majority for Seward for Governor is about 11,711.

Massachusetts.—This firm Whig State has disappointed the hopes of the Van Burenites, who calculated on carrying the State in consequence of the last Whig Legislature having passed a law to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors in smaller quantities than 15 gallons. But the State has stood her ground nobly. For Congress, Messrs. Fletcher, Saltonstall, Cushing, Lincoln, Calhoun, Hastings, Reed, Adams, Alvord, and Brigs,—10 Whigs,—and Mr. Williams, V. B. are elected. In one district there is no election—the Whig candidate a few votes ahead. In the last Congress, there were 10 Whigs, and 2 Vans elected, one of whom turned Conservative.

In the Legislature the Whigs have a majority of more than two to one. Everett, the Whig Governor, is re-elected by probably 10,000 majority.

Michigan.—Returns have been received from ten Counties, giving a majority of 356 for the Van Buren candidate for Congress, being about 400 less than he had in the same counties in 1836. The result is uncertain, though the Whigs have some hope of carrying the State.

New Jersey.—Sam'l L. Southard, (Whig) has been re-elected Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, by a vote of 36 to 24, the opposing candidate being Mahlon Dickinson, late Secretary of the Navy.

DELAWARE.

If we give faith to the accounts of our adversaries, the Administration candidate (Mr. Robinson) has been elected to Congress in Delaware by a majority of 23 legal votes over Mr. Milligan, the present very worthy Republican Representative from that State. The Whigs have, as usual, a majority of the State Legislature, which secures the U. S. Senator.

Georgia.—We learn from the Georgia Journal, that the resignation of Mr. Cuthbert, of his seat in the Senate of the United States, was in town, but whether it had been handed to the Governor, the Journal did not know. This is, if true, an important circumstance, as we may hope that the Legislature will fill his place with a Whig.

The Legislature has been engaged in balloting for Judges, Solicitors, and Generals of Militia, which have almost invariably resulted in the choice of the State Rights candidates, and defeat of the Van Burenites. M. J. Wellborn, —— Trippe, and E. Y. Hill, all State Rights, were elected Judges; Nathaniel P. Foster, (S. R.) R. W. Owens, (Van,) and J. Lumpkin, (politics not stated,) Solicitors; Hugh A. Haralson, John W. Rabun, Thos. Beall, John N. Williamson, and —— Patton, (S. R.) and B. J. Wynn and Thos. Hilliard, (Van,) Generals; and R. M. Orme (S. R.) Public Printer. It appears from these elections, that the opposition has a decided majority in the Legislature.

The Superior Court for this County—Judge Nash presiding—adjourned on Saturday evening last, after a laborious week's duty, principally occupied with the State docket. Several capital cases were tried, in only one of which, we believe, was there a conviction, that of Alfred Goings, a negro, for rape. Sentence was not passed, in consequence of an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court.

Canada.—Frequent skirmishes have taken place between the loyalists and the rebels, which have resulted in nothing important. In one instance it is said that the loyalists had fired upon a party of U. S. Soldiers, one of whom was wounded. This was creating considerable excitement. The disturbances are by no means over.

A gale occurred recently on Lake Erie, in which ten or twelve vessels were wrecked, and from half a million to a million of dollars worth of property destroyed.

The Cane Creek Cotton Factory.—We are happy to have it in our power to contradict a report mentioned in the last Hillsborough Recorder, that this valuable establishment had been destroyed by fire. We learn from a gentleman directly from that neighborhood, that it was only a small gristmill and cotton gin that was destroyed, and that the loss is trifling.

Fayetteville Cotton Yarns.—A remarkable circumstance has just come to our knowledge, indicating a great change in the course of trade. A merchant in St. Louis, Missouri, who had purchased at Philadelphia a small supply of Yarns from Mr. Mallett's Factory, in this town, has directed his agent at Philadelphia to forward him a regular supply of 4000 lbs. per month, of the same kind of Yarns. This is not only a flattering testimonial of the excellence of the fabric here manufactured, but is encouraging to those who have already engaged, and are disposed to engage, in manufactures in North Carolina. No better article is ever seen in the market than the N. C. Yarns, as is evidenced by the preference given them, and the high price they always command when brought into competition with the inferior article manufactured at the North.

Two years ago, nearly every bale of N. C. Cotton was shipped to the North in its raw state, and returned to us in cloths and yarns, all the charges of transportation and manufacture of which, the consumer paid to sustain and enrich the North. *Now*, probably not a bundle of Northern yarn is brought into the State, whilst a large quantity is exported; and we think the day is not distant, when all the cotton grown in the State will be consumed here, and not a yard of domestic imported, but much *exported*. Speed manufactures! say we.

South Carolina Notes.—It gives us great pleasure to state, that the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank in this place has resumed its former custom of receiving South Carolina Bank Notes on deposite and payments, except the notes of the Banks of Hamburg and Georgetown, which are refused on account of the inconvenience of making collections at those points. This will be a great accommodation to the mercantile community here, as well as to all who trade at this place from that extensive region of country in which those Notes form the principal circulation. It will also have the good effect of retiring those Notes from circulation, and supplying their place with the Notes of our own excellent Banks.

The price of Cotton.—The stability of the price of Cotton in Europe, under all the discouragements of a larger stock than ever known before, and the probability of a larger crop than even the last, has excited the surprize of many who are not familiar with the causes. They only see that the stock on hand is nearly double the usual quantity, amounting to nearly half a million of bales, and that the price has not suffered the slightest variation for several months; and the phenomenon, as well it may, excites their special wonder. The mystery is solved in a few words: The Bank of the United States is the owner of a large portion of the Cotton, which it is able to hold,—is not obliged to sell at a sacrifice, and therefore keeps out of the market.

It has been a subject of great complaint in the Southern States, that the Bank has gone into the Cotton market, and purchased to an immense amount. Whether greater evil than good has resulted from this departure from the legitimate objects of banks, may well be doubted. It is beyond question that the price was improved in this country, and is now sustained in Europe, and that the Bank was enabled to improve the exchanges, both foreign and domestic, by the operation. But many regard it as an alarming and dangerous interference with trade and commerce, which, though useful and excusable *under the circumstances*, ought not to be continued longer than the existence of the occasion which called for it, to-wit, the derangement of the monetary concerns of the country, and the stagnation of trade, which occurred last year. Probably the Bank itself is of this opinion, for we have not heard of any operations as yet, this season, and hope we shall not.

But our present object was merely to state a well known fact, that the operations of this much abused Institution have saved millions to the planters of the South in the price of this staple during the present year, and that it has violated no provision of its charter by dealing in cotton. If the late President had permitted the re-charter of the Bank, it might have been restricted to the legitimate objects of Banking; but under the charter granted to it by Pennsylvania, it has no restriction—it may deal in any thing.

Since the above was penned, we have met with the following paragraph in a late New York paper:—

The Southern Patriot contains an article stating the fact that Mr. Biddle has through his agents entered the market as a buyer of cotton. In commenting on this course of the institution, the editor exclaims loudly against what he terms a gigantic monopoly, calculated to sustain the price of the great staple until the stock in Europe is disposed of. This article is copied into a Mobile paper, which goes on commenting in the same strain, stating as an alarming fact, that cotton is now selling in that city at 12 a 15 cts. which is from 3 to 5½ cts. above the foreign market price. This it attributes solely to the agency of the United States Bank in the market, and anticipates much mischief arising out of this state of things. It is not a little wonderful that a people, whose principal resource is in the staple product of the country, who are involved in debt, and whose only means of discharging that debt depends upon the maintenance of prices, in a season of commercial adversity, should be the first to rail at the hand put forth to take their produce at rates confessedly far above the mark of foreign spinners.—Were the Eastern spinners to complain of this policy as conflicting with their interests in the purchase of raw cotton, it would be no matter of surprise. They are, however, aware that the liquidation of the balances due from the South to the North, depends upon sustaining the price of cotton at a remunerating point. They therefore are content to purchase at the current rate, whatever that may be. The clamor of the south against the United States Bank, for propping up the market, is as foolish as it is suicidal, and can only be accounted for by the poison of party politics being infused in their every action.

The celebrated Robert Lytle, of Cincinnati, who, after figuring one session in Congress as a thorough-going Jackson man, was rejected by the people, and thus qualified to receive a public office, which was given to him by Mr. Van Buren, became a defaulter for a large amount, to cover which [illegible] ministration appointed E. S. Hi[illegible] ther-in-law, and security on [illegible] succeed him in the office of Sur[illegible] ral. Harris has obtained a seat [illegible] the government, with *time to* [illegible] ments.

This Mr. Lytle is now a [illegible] the Senate of the United States [illegible] tion to Mr. Morris, whose time [illegible] the 3d of March next.

Arrival of the Great Western.—The steam ship arrived at New York on [illegible] day last, in 19 days from Bristol, [illegible] sailed on the 27th October, with [illegible] sengers, among whom we see the [illegible] Gen. James Owen, the President [illegible] Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road [illegible] object of his visit to Europe, it is [illegible] collected, was to negotiate a loan [illegible] Rail Road. Whether he has succeeded [illegible] not yet known.

The Great Western made the passage [illegible] in 12½ days.

The steamer Liverpool sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 9th [illegible] 51 passengers, among whom were Van Buren, the son of the President, Lennox, &c. She has not been heard of, having been at sea near 30 days, which is the most serious apprehension entertained for her fate.

We do not find any political news of importance by this arrival.

The Commercial news is [illegible] Owing to an opinion which prevailed in New York when the Great Western sailed, that on the 1st Oct. that the crop would be short, orders were sent to purchase cotton on American account, and about 30,000 bales were bought. The sales of the two weeks ending were about 78,000 bales, at prices ¼ higher. Uplands are quoted at 7¾d. The N. Y. Express says the present price of Cotton in New York might be shipped from Liverpool at a profit. Flour and grain had risen slightly.

The Abolition Humbug.—[illegible] bly never was a more impudent [illegible] ven in the annals of Jackson Van [illegible] to gull the people, than that now [illegible] a set of unscrupulous party [illegible] tify the Whig party and Abolition [illegible] whole ground for this is the [illegible] gle anti-slavery society in Albany [illegible] solved to support the Whig [illegible] New York; and even this [illegible] published in a circular, is [illegible] fraud and forgery. In opposition [illegible] however, we bring forward the [illegible] the organ of the Van Buren and [illegible] ty, in New York, the New York [illegible] Post, is a rank abolition [illegible] Whigs of New York, to the [illegible] thousands, struck Mr. British [illegible] ticket because he had avowed [illegible] ions;—that in the city of New [illegible] abolitionists voted for Maxer [illegible] and Bradish actually fell 346 [illegible] Tracy, his Van Buren competitor [illegible] Governor, whilst the rest of the [illegible] et was from 1000 to 1500 votes [illegible] not this proof that a part of the [illegible] least, were willing to sacrifice [illegible] rather than give any countenance [illegible] tion? Where do we find such a [illegible] the part of the Van Buren party [illegible] be pointed out.

Let the people look at Ohio. [illegible] because a Whig Governor had [illegible] Kentucky, a man charged under the [illegible] of an oath, with practical abolitionism [illegible] was beaten by the Abolitionist, and [illegible] Buren man elected in his place. [illegible] can, the great leader of the Van Buren [illegible] in Ohio, has made a more [illegible] tion of abolition sentiments than any [illegible] in the country, not even excepting [illegible] Tappan himself; and yet the whole [illegible] from Maine to Louisiana, are uttering [illegible] shouts of joy at his re-election, a result [illegible] procured by the avowal of such [illegible] Mr. Morris, the Van Buren Senator [illegible] Ohio, is well known to have been the [illegible] violent Abolitionist in the U. S. Senate [illegible] met Mr. Calhoun's resolutions with [illegible] strongest counter resolutions ever [illegible] that body. There is no State in the [illegible] more thoroughly opposed to slavery [illegible] Ohio; and the Van Buren party carried [illegible] State at the late election, their leaders [illegible] Abolitionists. Is not this stronger [illegible] for charging a "union" of the Van [illegible] and Abolition parties, than any thing [illegible] has occurred in New York?

It is idle to talk of the Whig party [illegible] Abolitionists, when their candidate [illegible] Presidency, is, and always has been [illegible] slave-holder, and resident of a slave [illegible] If that charge may rest upon either [illegible] must be upon that which supports Van [illegible] Buren, who never owned a slave, is [illegible] to slavery, and voted in the New [illegible] Legislature, to prevent the admission of [illegible] new State into the Union, unless it [illegible] made an express condition that slavery [illegible] permit slavery to exist within its limits.

Immense Defalcation.—The New [illegible] papers are full of statements and surmises [illegible] regard to an alleged fraud on the government [illegible] to the unprecedented amount of a million [illegible] a quarter of dollars, by the late Collector [illegible] the Port of New York, Samuel Swartwout. [illegible] Mr. Swartwout was appointed to office [illegible] Gen. Jackson, in 1829, and we believe [illegible] a faithful officer was removed to make room [illegible] for him. A few months ago he was in turn superseded by the appointment of Mr. Hoyt, and now the administration is discovered, as its organs say, that he is a defaulter to the above amount. Mr. Swartwout now in Europe, charged by some with [illegible] Northern Rail Road Companies with procuring a loan. He is expected back in a few days. In the mean time his friends say that he is only a defaulter to the amount of funds which he retained to cover contingent liabilities for suits now pending against him for moonies alleged to have been wrongfully exacted by him as Collector. If so, he will be acquitted of any corruption. It is said that he is worth a million of dollars.

The Evening Post, a Van Buren paper, says that his defalcations commenced [illegible] and continued up to his removal. The [illegible] nishes, if true, proof of a most culpable deficiency of the Treasury Department, and of the sooner detecting the fraud, and of the [illegible] of the Sub-Treasury system. For if [illegible]

public moneys are tempted to embezzle hilst they are required daily or weekly to posite their receipts in Bank, what will we not do when the whole of their receipts we entrusted to their own keeping?

The Convention.—The following Dele- es have been appointed by the county of ncoln to the Internal Improvement Con- ntion to assemble in Raleigh on the 2d onday of December, viz: Michael Hoke, hn Killian, Bartlett Shipp, Alfred Ben- n, Andrew Motz, Leonard E. Thompson, R. Porter, and Jas. R. Dodge.

The next Congress.—The election for embers of the next Congress has taken ace in 14 States, in which in the present ongress, the Whigs have 63 members, and e Administration 81. The Whigs have ected in these States 77, and their oppo- nts 68, as follows:—

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Louisiana,	3	0
Illinois,	2	1
Missouri,	0	2
Vermont,	3	2
Maine,	2	6
New Jersey,	6	0
Georgia,	9	0
S Carolina,	2	7
Arkansas,	0	1
Ohio,	8	11
Pennsylvania,	11	17
New York,	21	19
Massachusetts,	10	1
Delaware,	0	1
	77	68

We subjoin the following estimate of the ition of the two parties in the next Con- ss:—

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Already elected	77	68
N Hampshire,	0	5
Rhode Island,	2	0
Connecticut,	5	1
Maryland,	5	3
Virginia,	10	11
North Carolina,	8	5
Alabama,	3	2
Mississippi,	2	0
Tennessee,	10	3
Kentucky,	12	1
Indiana,	6	1
Michigan,	1	0
Massachusetts,	1 (vacancy)	0
	142	100
	100	
Whig maj.	42	

terference of Government Officers in ections.—Our readers will not be sur- ed at a frequent recurrence to this sub- t if they will reflect upon the corrupting dency of the practice, which it must be earnest wish of every patriot to see put n, first by arraying public opinion a- st it, and then by the strong arm of the . It is now notorious, that in the large es at the North, the numerous govern- t officers are assessed a certain and re- r per centage of their salaries, to aid in ying elections in favor of the adminis- ion. Not only so, but he is called upon evote his time to the same object, and otened, that if he fail in activity in the se, he will be marked for sacrifice, de- ed of his office, and thrust forth upon world, perhaps to starve. The outrage- conduct of one of these officers, at the nt New York election, was stated in our and an allusion made to the law of Eng- on the subject. Since that time a re- ted Whig friend has called our attention n article from a recent New York Star, ch puts the matter in a strong light, and ch we therefore transfer to our columns.

The Mormons.—Late information from part of Missouri inhabited by this tical sect, exhibits a most extaordinary distressing state of things. The dislike ing between them and their neighbors, people of the State generally, has broken into actual hostilities, and a civil war is raging. The Mormons had burnt ess Court House, Post office, and a e. The Governor ordered out 4000 n, one company of whom, consisting of hen, had been attacked and cut to pieces e Mormons. Only 3 or 4 are said to escaped. Joe Smith, the Mormon het, is said to have declared that he and is people will die before they will be n from their homes.

WHIG HALL, PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor: At a late meeting of the A- rican Whig Society, the following reso- ns were unanimously carried:—

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of our fellow member, NEILL MCNABB, of North rolina, and that we sympathize with the friends the deceased in their affliction.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of rning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be mitted to the friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That they be published in the Fayette- ville Observer, North Carolina Journal and Prince- ton Whig.

Mr. Trotter, of Miss.—The Southern notices a rumor that Mr Trotter of issippi had resigned his seat in the Sen- e the United States, and says:—We not prepared for this, but presumed e result of the election in this, Lowndes , would induce him to withdraw his as a candidate for re-election. We rdly believe the rumor, but in a week we shall know certainly what course dge intends pursuing.

e result of the special election for mem- of the Legislature settles the question which party has a majority in that on joint ballot, and nothing but the of the Whigs is wanting to ensure success.

Abolitionism.—Ohio is the only State the Whigs have lost during the pre- Fall Elections, and *there*, their defeat ng to a coalition of the Abolitionists n Buren men. This single fact speaks nguished against the infamous at- s of the Administration Presses to the Whigs as Abolitionists.

those of the Whigs of Maryland who t of their whole duty at the late on—let the Whigs of Ohio, in particu- who were found slumbering at their post, fell an easy prey to the "common y" of free government, profit by the example of their brethren of New . Such exemplary devotion to the cause, with its glorious attendant re- cannot but wake to new energy the of other States. The victory in New will be felt in every State and Terri- of the Union.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

From some of the arguments contained in an article, signed, 'RIP VAN WINKLE' in the last Raleigh Register, we might naturally infer that the writer has been more happy in the selection of his name, than in his train of reasoning. He commences his essay by finding fault with what he calls the assumed facts of MENTOR, but perverts truth and displays ignorance before he arrives at the conclusion of his period.

He asks with an air of triumph, 'is the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road a produce road?' The complacency with which 'Rip' answers this question, is vastly amusing, and the variance of his answer from the true condition of things, makes us feel that it would be charity to suppose that the writer is still asleep—that he made the declaration that this road is not a produce road, "fancy free."

Now we happen to know that although the stockholders of this road, did not invest their capital in it with the silly design of constructing it for the transportation of produce entirely, or principally, yet they did suppose that this would prove an incidental source of profit every way worthy of consideration; nor have they been disappointed in this result. Cotton, Tar, Turpentine, Bacon and goods are daily transported on its trains; and we have been told that but two *rafts* of turpentine have been brought to this market since the road was ready for its carriage. We know, too, one gentleman who asserts, that 500 bales of cotton will be brought from his neighborhood, alone, upon this road—and all this is daily taking place, *before the road is fairly in operation*—Before it taps those rich bottoms which teem with abundance, and are already anxious to send their surplus upon the cars of this company, to a market, every way equal, and a navigation much superior to that of Petersburg—whither it has hitherto been carried.

As for the declaration that "no man, at all acquainted with the history of Rail Roads, will undertake to say that for the next ten years the receipts of the transportation of produce on the Wilmington Road will pay the expenses of repairs," it is puerile, and we could suppose none but a child or one muttering in sleep could gravely urge as a peculiarity, what is recognized as a general characteristic by every man at all conversant with the writer's subject.

Dr. James G. Dickson resides seventy miles from this place. On Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M. he left home with a load of cotton in the rail road cars—reached town by 8 o'clock the same evening and by 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, he had weighed, sold, and pocketed the cash for his cotton. The usual time before the construction of the rail road, would have been a week.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Rail Road.—General Gaines has kindly furnished us, with a diagram of a system of rail roads, planned by himself, to extend over the United States. An inspection of the diagram shows Kentucky and Tennessee to be the centre from which rail roads branch out to all points of the Union, connecting for instance, New Orleans with Portland in Maine; Buffalo and Plattsburgh, in New York; Detroit, in Michigan; Chicago, in Illinois; Charleston, in South Carolina, Fort Gibson, in Arkansas; St. Louis, in Missouri, and several other points still farther to the Far West. The work, says Gen. Gaines, is designed, in time of war, to enable us to wield our fighting men, with their arms and ammunition, from central and middle States to the most vulnerable points of attack on our sea-board and inland border—in one tenth part of the time and at one tenth part of the expense, that movements would cost on ordinary roads. It is a work, moreover, calculated to bind the States together by ligaments, rendered indissoluble by its great and imperishable utility to the States and people in general—giving safety to our national independence—encouragement to literature and science—profitable extension to agriculture, and protection to the manufacturing and mechanic arts—thereby tending to make our beloved country prosperous and happy in peace and impregnable in war. This scheme, taken altogether, is grand and sublime, and if carried into effect would make the United States the greatest nation on earth. Success, we say, to the martial patriot and his august plans for the protection and aggrandizement of his country.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Bank of Cape Fear.—The lot on Fayetteville Street, nearly opposite the Court House, the property of Capt. HUNTER, on which stands a Blacksmith Shop that has been any thing but an ornament to the City for many years, has been purchased by the Bank of Cape Fear; and it is intended, forthwith, to erect a Banking House thereon for the use of the Branch in this City. The undertaker of the building is Mr. JUSTIN MARTINDALE.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. William H. Thomas, of Haywood county, in a late letter to the Hon. James Graham, published in the "North Carolina Gazette," gives an interesting account of a body of about 300 Cherokees, who still remain in that county, under a reservation granted to them in the Treaty. They are a peaceable, orderly society, choosing rather to abide in the ancient habitations of their ancestors than to follow the fortunes of their Tribe, in their new home beyond the Mississippi. It is stated that the principal Chief in the settlement, being convinced by experience of the degrading and destructive effects of *Intemperance*, assembled his people on the lands which formerly owed allegiance only to their "fathers," to devise means to promote their happiness and welfare. In this public assemblage, they unanimously signed a pledge to "abandon altogether the use of spiritous liquors," and they still adhere to their laudable determination, setting some of their white neighbors an example worthy of imitation, though furnished by the remnants of a savage and barbarous people. May our State, by her course towards this small but patriotic band, show that our people know how to appreciate public virtue even in the poor Indian.

Raleigh Register.

On the 13th instant, Professor Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., performed his 157th operation of lithotomy. The patient was a boy of ten years of age, and was the thirteenth case from the same county.

Federal Court.—This tribunal met in this City on Monday last—Judges Barbour and Potter presiding. The Court adjourned on Tuesday evening, there having been no business of great importance brought before it.

Raleigh Star.

Senator Talmadge.—One of the most cheering consequences growing out of the late triumph, is the certainty that the Whigs will now have it in their power to re-elect Mr. Talmadge to the Senate of the U. States. This event will be as gratifying to every man who desires to see devoted Patriotism and high moral courage rewarded, as it will be mortifying to the unprincipled Members of an Administration which he has done so much towards prostrating. We have not conversed with any Whig since the election, who has not referred with pride to the fact, that it will now be in our power to return Mr. Talmadge to the Senate of the Union. Nobly has he "bearded the Lion in his Den" and richly is he entitled to the gratitude and confidence of his fellow citizens.

N. Y. Courier.

The National Antimasonic convention which met at Philadelphia on Tuesday, adjourned on Wednesday, after nominating Gen. WM. H. HARRISON for President, and DANIEL WEBSTER for V. President.

Abolition and the Whigs.—Nearly all the abolitionists in the city of New York voted against Mr. Seward, the Whig Candidate for Governor. This is the reason of the falling off of his vote, as compared with that of the candidates for Congress. On the other hand upwards of twelve hundred Whigs refused to vote for Bradish, because of his abolition sentiments. The New York Gazette, speaking of the glorious result of the election, uses the following emphatic language:

"If we could wipe *one* black spot from the flag of victory, there would be no drawback upon our triumph—if Luther Bradish were not elected we would rest content. But, no matter, he is Lieutenant Governor of N. York against the will and contrary to the wishes of a great majority of the Whig party of the State, and only elected because there was no time between the reception of his loathsome letter and the election, to shake the party clear from him without distracting and endangering the phalanx of opposition to Van Burenism. This is his case, and this, fellow citizens, is our case. The Whigs of the United States ought to do us justice in this matter. Thank heaven, he went out of the city of New York behind even a loco foco candidate.

The following is worthy of being added to the samples which we have heretofore furnished of the frauds practised by the Locofocos at the late election in the State of New Jersey:

"At the recent election in Burlington, New Jersey, just as the meeting was about to be organized, the ballot box were brought in from the county clerk's office by the constable, (both officers Van Buren men,) and the boxes placed upon the counter to receive the votes of freemen.—A moment previous to the organization of the meeting a lad about 14 years old stepped up and opened one of the boxes cautiously, when twenty three votes for the Van Buren candidate appeared, neatly stowed in one corner of the box—now printed tickets, which would have been counted had not the fraud been discovered. The town has been equally divided for several years past, and it is presumed that enough votes were intended to be put in to carry the candidate against the Whigs, who succeeded."

N. Y. Star.

The Whig Shower.—The New York Evening Post thus announced to its partisan readers the overwhelming defeat of the Administration:

"Is that shower over yet?" said Charles Fox to a friend whom he had left six months before at Killarney, under the rainy sky of Ireland. "Is that shower over yet?" say we to ourselves, as we unfold, one after another, the journals from the country, and the letters of our correspondents, announcing majorities for the Whig ticket in the interior counties. No, the shower is not over yet; it rains cats and dogs in the western counties of the State, and Seward is Governor by a majority of 10,000.

Increase of Voters.—The official returns of the Pennsylvania election for Governor show a most astonishing increase of voters. In 1835, in the contest between Messrs. Ritner, Wolf, and Muhlenburg, which, from its exciting character, called out all the legal voters of the State, the whole number of votes taken was 199,727. At the recent election there are returned as taken more than 230,000, an increase in three years nearly equal to the whole vote of Maryland. Well may the friends of Governor Ritner doubt the fairness of the election, when the returns themselves furnish such palpable evidences of fraud. A population equal to that of the whole State of Maryland added to the already thickly-settled State of Pennsylvania, in three years! The thing is incredible!

Mock Tragedy.—The Hamilton (Tenn.) Gazette gives an account of the mock execution of a private of the 3d regiment of Artillery, attached to Gen. Scott's forces in the Cherokee country.—He had been found guilty, by a Court Martial, for a violation of the Ninth Article of the rules of war; the sentence was death by shooting. The President, however, granted a reprieve; but to increase the mental sufferings of the convicted wretch, the commanding officer of the regiment had him led out, at the Agency, at the hour first appointed by the Court Martial. Before a large concourse of people, he was solemnly conducted to an open grave, beside which was placed a coffin. The expected victim was made to kneel and submit to a white cap over his eyes. Twelve armed men, in file, were drawn up within a few paces, and the usual signal of the sword given by the officer to FIRE! But lo! Old Nick was cheated of his own, and the victim remained unscathed, to the great mystification of all present except the acting officers of the day. The scene closed with the reading of the President's reprieve, and an order to the subject of mercy to quit the army.

Anecdote.—The Wetumpka (Ala.) Sentinel says that a Physician of that town recently prescribed a blister for one of his patients, to be applied at night, and on calling next morning, was told by the patient that he had suffered greatly during the night, from the pain and loss of sleep occasioned by the drawing of the blister. Supposing of course that it had performed its duty, he prepared to dress the part, when he found that the wrong side of the plaster had been applied to the skin, and that the patient had only been hurt by his imagination.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR

"NEW YORK, Sept 17, 1838.

"The officers of the revenue department, residing in the Fifth Ward, are requested to meet at Riley's Hotel, Tuesday, 25th of September, at half past seven o'clock. By order.

ICHABOD PRALL, Chairman."

Above we have a call for *a meeting of the officers of our custom-house*, in order to interfere with the coming elections, and the apparent apathy of our citizens in regard to such proceedings is calculated to alarm every friend of our republican system. If the officers appointed by the Federal Executive are to be his drilled electioneering servants, employing the time for which they are paid, and the stipend they are allowed, by the *whole people*, to induce electors to vote, or to deter them from voting, as the interests of the President may dictate, and if this impertinence is tolerated by the People or their Representatives, it is time for us to confess that we are unworthy of the noble heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

It has been a common practice to compare with exultation our maxims and practices in reference to Government and People with those of foreign nations, and more especially with those of Great Britain. While our political system was administered in its purity, we could proudly and properly point to this comparison. But what is the fact now? Must we not admit that, with the name of the freest People on earth, there are in truth none having any pretensions to political liberty whose rights are so daringly invaded by the profligacy and corruption of their rulers? To recur to Great Britain: look at her laws designed to shield the elections of the People from the interference of Government pensioners. Every patriotic American must blush for his country when he contrasts the legal guards that monarchy (corrupt as we deem it) has thrown around the unbiassed exercise of suffrage, with the scenes daily passing before our eyes, in which the creatures of the Executive are the clamorous and prominent actors.

But a few years elapsed after the revolution of 1688 had banished from Great Britain the persons and principles of the STUARTS, when the Parliament commenced that series of legislative measures *which now secure the elective right in that Kingdom from the influence of the dependants of the Crown*, by the following enactment:

"NO COLLECTOR, SUPERVISOR, OR OTHER PERSON EMPLOYED IN THE COLLECTING OR MANAGING OF THE DUTIES OF EXCISE, shall, by *word, message, writing, or in any other manner, endeavor to persuade any elector to give, or dissuade him from giving, his vote* for the choice of any knight of the shire, citizen, or burgess; and any person offending therein shall forfeit £100, one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the parish, to be recovered by any person that shall sue for the same in any of their Majesties' Courts at Westminster; and every person convicted on any such suit *shall become disabled of bearing any office relative to the duty of excise, or any other place of trust under their Majesties.*"

In a few years afterwards the same pains and penalties were denounced upon any "COMMISSIONER, COLLECTOR, *or other person concerned in collecting or managing* THE CUSTOMS," who shall commit a like offence. He was wholly forbidden to *persuade* any elector to give, or to *dissuade* him from giving, his vote, under the like forfeiture of £100, and the disability of "ever bearing any office relating to the customs, or any other place of trust under His Majesty." Subsequent acts of Parliament extended these interdictions to various other places in the gift of the King, and declared such of the acts as had been before temporary to be perpetual. All of them remain at this day on the statute-book, unaltered and unimpaired.

The question naturally arises, shall we be less careful in this *Republic* to preserve our elections pure from the taint of Executive control, than they have been for a century and a half in that *Monarchy* whose abominations we thought too intolerable for endurance?

A remedy is in our hands. Although we have no statute formally prohibiting the offence, it is one which so palpably stabs at the very vitals of public freedom as to require no legislative enactment to entitle it to signal punishment. Let our Whig friends be careful to note the names and practices of the officers of the Federal Government who are interfering with the elections, and be prepared to place the facts in the form of affidavits to be forwarded to Congress. Let every elector whom those officers attempt to *persuade* or *dissuade* in relation to their votes make known their names to the Whig papers. Let the papers be entrusted to one of our talented Representatives, or to any other member of Congress who has the requisite ability and firmness to go through with the task. Let a committee of that body be thereupon obtained, *with power to send for persons and papers*, and be thus enabled to lay bare the whole scheme of patronage and corruption which diverts the officers of Government from their appropriate duties, and their salaries from their legitimate purposes, so as to make the one a band of Executive minions, and the other a fund for enslaving the People.

If this be done as fully and faithfully as it ought, we shall have effected something towards the restoration of our Government to its intended purity, and will impose on the Federal Executive the necessity of making a decent sacrifice to public sentiment by removing these political prostitutes from office, and by pronouncing in effect that they are forever undeserving of any place of trust under the Government of the U. S.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Dr. MICHAEL W. HOLT, of this county, to Miss ANN WEBB, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of that place.

In Cheraw, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. A. W. Marshall, Mr. WILLIAM H. WINGATE, Merchant, to Miss HARIET E. MORRISON, all of that place.

In Anson County, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, by the Rev. Wm. A. Morris, Mr. JAMES DUMAS, to Miss SOPHIA LILLY, all of Anson.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 21.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	9 a 11½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Corn,	75 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	5
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a $1 20	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6½ a 7¾	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

POSTSCRIPT.

We have kept our paper open until the arrival of this morning's Express, in the hope to receive the Governor's Message, which we would have hastened to lay before our readers. We have been disappointed, however. No Message came.

Our letters this morning give us the gratifying information that Col. Joyner (Whig,) is elected Speaker of the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 21. It appears that none of the absentees made their appearance on yesterday morning, but that Col. Carson, who had voted for Wilson on Monday, changed his vote and elected Joyner.

We congratulate our Whig friends on the confirmation thus afforded of all our claims, as to the state of parties in the Legislature. *We have a decided majority in each House.* Is this an *Instruction* to our Senators? Will they not instantly resign? We shall see.

The Senate is composed of 50 members, of whom 27 are Whigs, (if we count Col. Carson, who was elected as a Whig, by one of the most decided Whig counties in the State,) and 23 Vans. The Commons is composed of 120 members, of whom 61 voted for Mr. Graham, and Mr. G. himself, who did not vote, makes 62, a majority of the whole number. Of the eight absentees, we presume three are Whigs, making 65 Whigs to 55 Vans.

From the Raleigh Register.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We have delayed the publication of our paper several hours, to announce the organization of our Legislature, the members of which assembled this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Mr. B. B. SMITH'S spacious building on Fayetteville Street, temporarily fitted up for their accommodation.

In the Senate, after two ineffectual attempts to make a Speaker, an adjournment took place. Messrs. JOYNER, of Halifax, (Whig,) and WILSON, of Edgecomb, (V. B.,) were voted for—and there was a *tie* each time. There are 50 Senators. Deduct the nominees, who did not vote, and Messrs. FOY, of Carteret and Jones, SPEED, of Gates and Chowan, and WHITE, of Anson, *Whigs*, and Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Currituck, *Van*, who were absent, and it leaves 44 members. Of these, 22 voted for Col. Joyner, and 22 for Mr. Wilson. It was strictly a party vote, except that Mr. *CARSON*, of Rutherford, hitherto counted as a Whig, voted with the Administration.

In the House of Commons, WM. A. GRAHAM, of Orange, [Whig] was elected Speaker on the first ballot by 12 votes over MICHAEL HOKE, of Lincoln, [V. B.] This was strictly a party vote, except that Mr. BEDFORD, of Rutherford, elected as a Whig, voted for HOKE, and Mr. SILER, of Macon (Adm.) voted for GRAHAM.

It will be seen from these results, that the Whigs have the ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature—a fact which we proclaimed with confidence, immediately after the Election in August. Let those who have endeavored to deceive the people as to the true state of parties, for *political effect*, excuse themselves as they can.

What with the Legislature, and the Races, which come off to-morrow, we have never known our City so crowded with strangers.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

The most recent accounts of the election in the State of Delaware reduce the majority of Mr. Robinson, the Van Buren Congressional candidate, below twenty. The following letter, from a highly respectable source, explains the purely local cause of his success.

"We have unfortunately lost Mr. Milligan, our able and excellent Representative in the present Congress, by a very small majority; but I can assure you that the Legislature will be thoroughly *Whig*, and the Hon. R. H. Bayard will be re-elected to the present distinguished situation which he now holds in the United States Senate. Our unfortunate defeat was in consequence of a division in the Whig party in that thorough Whig county, Old Sussex. It appears that a bargain was made between the supporters of the Whig reform ticket and the Opposition, that if the Van Buren party voted for the Reform ticket, they (the Whigs) would vote for Col. Robinson for Congress. You can depend upon it that no other but a staunch Whig will ever represent Delaware in the United States Senate."

Michigan Election.—The Cleveland came in this morning from Detroit, but brought no paper. A passenger, however, states the Whigs have carried the state, and will have a majority in the legislature of eight on joint ballot. If this be true, Young Michigan has, indeed, nobly followed the gallant lead of her elder sister, the Empire State.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 20, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boats Nelson and Diligence in tow, with Iron, Lime, Hay and Dry Goods, for Boon, Caison & Co., Samuel W. Tillinghast, Louis S. Belden & Co., H. L. Myrover, Taylor & Jessup, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Charles T. Haigh, George B. Atkins, Phœnix Manufacturing Company, E. W. Willkings, T. C. Hurlock, James G. Cook & Co., C. P. Mallett, John Huske & Son, E. J. Hale, Nott & Starr, James Hadlock, David Shaw, B. Rose, George McNeill, —— McLean, F. L. Winslow, Hall & Johnson, Thomas C. Blake, Benbow & Co., M. R. Willkings, Joseph Baker, Fountain Lvin, H. Leete, John E. Patterson, J. Martine, Josiah Bebee, Gardner & McKothan, J. Jessup, John W. Baker, A. McDonald & Co. and W. R. Carman, of this place; and for John Dorsett & Son, McDonald & Ellis, T. H. Thompson, Hargrave & Gaither, M. Brown, T. J. Maxwell, J. Murphy, J. Kirkpatrick, N. King, W. G. McDonald, T. C. Housin, M. P. Bryan, Cress & Boger, David Reinhardt, J. Siefall, Benton & Ubzman, R. W. Schenck, A. H. Moore, T. L. Cowan, J. Phifer, J. Krider, Hunt & Green, David Lindsay, Andrew Lindsay, Hargrave, Gaither & Co., A. Hargrave, N. Parks, M. W. Loring and Jesse Henshaw, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Nov. 17, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's boat Messenger, with Flour, &c for C. T. Haigh, Cook & Co., Hall & Johnson, &c.

Also, Nov. 21, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Cotton, &c, for C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, &c.

Northern Hay.

100 BALES, just received and for sale by COOK & CO.

Nov. 2, 1838. 20-3w

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barnes & Shaw, at Elizabeth Town, N. C. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th September last. The Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Shaw in the concern, solicits a continuance of the public patronage, and requests all persons indebted to the concern (except such as he gave claims on to Mr. Shaw,) to pay the same to the subscriber.

J. F. BARNES.

Elizabeth Town, Nov. 16, 1838. 20-3w

Port of Wilmington.

From our Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 19—*Noon.*

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5, Boat Nelson, from Fayetteville.
" " Schr. Edward, Boston.
" " Brig Pandora, New York.
" 14, Steamer N. Carolina, Charleston.
" " Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Post Boy, Fayetteville.
" 15, Brig Mary, Philadelphia.
" " Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat James Sewell, Fayetteville.
" 16, Steamer N. Carolina, Charleston.
" 17, Schr. St. Cloud, New York.
" " Brig Ponce, Baltimore.
" " Br. Brig Evelina, St. Vincent.
" " Boat Lady of the Lake, Fayetteville.
" 19, Steamer N. Carolina, Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12, Steamer N. Carolina, for Charleston.
" 13, Boat Diligence, Fayetteville.
" 14, Steamer N. Carolina, Charleston.
" 15, Schr. Intrepid, Jamaica.
" " Brig American, Barbadoes.
" " Brig Thorn, Matanzas.
" 16, Steamer N. Carolina, Charleston.
" 17, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Nelson, Fayetteville.
" 19, Schr. State Rights, Charleston.

Morus Multicaulis.

5,000 to 10,000 Cuttings may be had if applied for promptly, at 5 cents.

E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1838. 20-2w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have constituted and appointed Gurdon Deming, Esq., my Agent and Attorney, to collect and settle all notes and accounts due me in this State; and to attend to, and transact any other business appertaining to my interest, that may be unsettled or unattended to, during my absence.

HENRY P. PECK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1838.

Further Notice.

THE STORE on Hay street, owned, and lately occupied by Henry P. Peck, is for Sale or Rent. For terms, apply to Gurdon Deming, or should he be absent, to Amos Kimball.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, Nov 21, 1838. 20 6w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, NORMAN MCKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838. 20:f

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Flora McMillan, Catharine Malloy, John Bethune and wife Sarah,
vs.
Allen Cameron and wife Margaret, Mary Cameron, Arch'd Baker and wife Mary, Margaret Ewing, Malcom Gilchrist and wife Anna, Malcom Galbreath, Alexander Galbreath, ——— Montgomery and wife Catharine, John McLaurin and wife Sarah, Alex'r Smith and wife Catharine, James Graham and wife Mary, Neal A. McMillan, Arch'd A. McMillan and Margaret A. McMillan.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1838.

20] ARCH'D A. T SMITH, *C. M. E.*

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration (Pendente Lite) upon the Estate of Charles Hopton, were granted at May Term, 1838, of Wayne County Court, to John Everitte. The subscriber hereby notifies all and every person having claims against said Estate, to bring them forward, properly proved, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOHN EVERITTE.

November 16, 1838. 20 6w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of Henry Delamothe, deceased, late of Montgomery County, N. C., requests all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Also, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Ex'r.

November 8, 1838.

Further Notice.

ON the 3d of December next, at the late residence of Henry Delamothe, deceased, I will expose to public sale, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, all the crop of Corn, Fodder, Oats and Hay, a considerable variety of Farming Utensils, several Wagons, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention; also, the Negroes will be hired and the Land rented out.

The sale, renting and hiring will continue from day to day until all is disposed of, at the late residence, when the sale will be postponed to the Bunnel place, for the purpose of selling a parcel of Corn, Fodder and Household Furniture. A credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Ex'r.

November 8, 1838. 20-2w

Information wanted.

WILLIE JONES, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., left North Carolina about 17 years ago, and went to the State of Georgia, where he died about two years ago, leaving, as it is said, considerable property; but in what part of the State is not known. He had resided about 11 years in Augusta, up to six or seven years ago, where he learnt the carriage maker's business, but afterwards owned a Grocery Store. His mother, an aged and poor woman, is anxious to learn where he died, and such particulars in relation to his property, as may enable her to obtain it. He was about 37 years of age at the time of his death, and had no family. Any information will be thankfully received by Mrs. Mary Brown, at Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Georgia will confer a great obligation on a poor woman if they will aid her in this effort by giving the above a few insertions.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Bladen County, on the 10th inst., a negro boy who at first called himself Owen, and said that he belonged to Mr. Owens on the North West, and afterwards says that he belongs to a Mr. Oates of Sampson County, and that his name is Henry. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. F. BARNES, Jailer.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen, Nov. 16, 1838. 20-3t

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS PRIESTLY PETERS, M D, No 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

December, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills. No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER.

[11 6m]

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

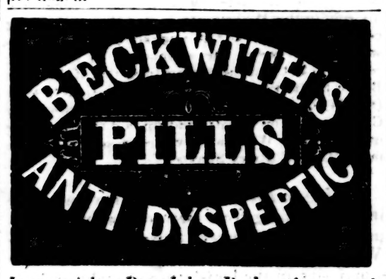
And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which *has been by far the most* popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan.*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott.*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

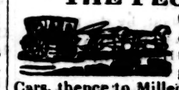
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Or four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, *(Shore & Banks.)*
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept 20, 1838.

Mr. C J Orrell—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence* If the publication of this letter will be of any service to you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c.,
DAVID DAWSON.

STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N. C., September 23, 1838.

Mr. C J Orrell—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
MICHAEL FESPERMAN.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838. 95tf

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, *WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99 6m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos Sandford & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

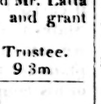
Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838. 6tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.

Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales

SAM'L W TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838. 9 3m

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Notice to Manufacturers.

THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co., of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.

All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to

FR. FRIES, *Ag't S. M. Co.*

Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

October 3, 1838. 13-tlJ

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Just received,

56 BAGS prime New Crop Rio COFFEE.

SAM'L W TILLINGHAST.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

S. W. TILLINGHAST

HAVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Stand of Thos Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite the Hotel, renews the offer of his services to the public in the

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

He has now on hand for sale—

430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum
30 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18, 1838. 10tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that his HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished, and the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. WHITE.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain her passengers, should any think proper to call. Baggage shall be removed to and from the Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Ann, convenient to the Market and near the Stage Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9tf

*.*The Charleston Courier and Charleston Mercury will insert the above once a week for six months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when ordered.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 69tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in part *pure,*)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J HUSKE & SON

October 3, 1838 13tf

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C J ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838. 12tf

A CARD.

THOMAS J. LEIN,

INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of all MISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Lumber, Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and the purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838. 12tf

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who want purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 86tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to those who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. If work not personally delivered, will please be addressed as follows:—"for J C." When employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a pressman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

A CARD.

MR THOS SANDFORD, having located himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, takes leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

Received per Cotton Plant

AND for sale at the Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel—

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger,
6 bags Brant Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Coppers,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins,
3 boxes Sperm Candles.

Also, in Store, at very low prices—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do. do,
8 do Super Royal do. do,
50 do Wrapping do

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 22, 1838.

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale by

E J HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken in bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P MALLETT.

November 28, 1837.

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE* with Out Houses attached. For particulars apply to

ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838 13tf

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in Parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.